What is claimed is:

1. An experimental model for evaluating the effect of a medicine against asthenopia, wherein said asthenopia is caused by inducing repeated contraction in vitro of ciliary muscle from a non-human animal until said ciliary muscle shows a substantially stable decrease in the tension of muscular contraction.

2. The experimental model of claim 1, wherein said asthenopia is accommodative asthenopia.

3. The experimental model of claim 1, wherein the ciliary muscle has been derived from a non-human mammal or fowl.

4. The experimental model of claim 2, wherein the ciliary muscle has been derived from a non-human mammal or fowl.

5. The experimental model of claim 3, wherein the ciliary muscle has been enucleated from a non-human mammal.

6. The experimental model of claim 4, wherein the ciliary muscle has been enucleated from a non-human mammal.

7. The experimental model of claim 1, wherein the ciliary muscle is contracted a plurality of times by the use of smooth muscle contraction-inducing means.

8. The experimental model of claim 7, wherein the smooth muscle contraction-inducing means comprise a chemical stimulant.

9. The experimental model of claim 8, wherein the chemical stimulant is selected from the group consisting of acetylcholine, serotonin, histamine, muscarine, nicotine and endothelin.

10. The experimental model of claim 7, wherein the smooth muscle contraction-inducting means comprises an electrical stimulant.

11. The experimental model of claim 1, wherein the contraction of ciliary muscle is repeated at least three times to give a substantially stable decrease in the tension of muscular contraction.

12. The experimental model of claim 1, wherein said ciliary muscle shows a decrease of 50±30% in the tension of muscular contraction.

13. The experimental model of claim 1, wherein said ciliary muscle shows a decrease of 50±20% in the tension of muscular contraction.

14. The experimental model claim 1, wherein said ciliary muscle shows a decrease of 50±10% in the tension of muscular contraction.

15. A method of preparing an in vitro experimental model for evaluating the effect of a medicine against asthenopia, which comprises the step of inducing repeated contractions of ciliary muscle derived from a non-human animal until said ciliary muscle shows a substantially stable decrease in the tension of muscular contraction.

16. A method for evaluating a medicine against asthenopia, comprising the steps of contacting the ciliary muscle from a non-human animal in the experimental model of claim 1 with said medicine, and measuring the effect of said medicine on the contraction of said ciliary muscle.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the effect of the medicine is evaluated by comparing the decrease in tension of muscular contraction before and after contacting with the medicine.

18. The method claimed of claim 16, carried out with use of a Magnus apparatus.